THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863. NO. 101.

Y J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

llowing are the only terms of subscription to THE ROGRESS:

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JOB PRINTING.

ing connected with the PROGRESS e-tablish- b Office equ'l to any in the City or State, we ared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB NG. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

ELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

iet at Fredericksburg--Our Wounded --Retaliation--Negro Soldiers, &c.

OND, May 14.—No news from Fredericksburg to- assengers report that large volumes of smoke n this morning in the neighborhood of the Yan- pps. The aggregate number of our wounded down foot up seven thousand one hundred, of hree thousand will soon be able to return to duty. aliation resolutions adopted by Congress provide ery commissioned officer who shall command ne- r military service against the Confederate States, hem in any military enterprise in said service, captured, be put to death; and negroes, when d in arms against the Confederate States, shall ered to State authorities to be dealt with accord- present future laws of the States.

erse in Mississippi--The Enemy at Raymond in strong force, &c.,

ons, May 12.—The enemy yesterday advanced a of ten thousand upon Raymond where Gregg had ne hundred infantry and a few cavalry but no ar- Skirmishing began at nine o'clock, a. m. The were continually reinforced until one o'clock p. m., hey opened the battle with heavy musketry. Gregg two hours, with musketry alone, when learning my were heavily reinforced and reinforcements to engage, retired slowly and in good order, h Raymond and made a stand at Mississippi Springs, he has been reinforced by infantry and artillery. McGavock, Tenth Tennessee, was killed. Firing very heavy and continuous, towards Jackson.*

kson in dispatch, but should doubtless be Ray- .—Ed.

e man Garvey, advertised by the Express Com- , has been arrested at Salisbury.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, May 14.

LES—Green, scarce	$15
Dried	$6
ON—Hog round	90c—$1
F	60c
SWAX	$1 75
NS	$6
TER	$1 25@1 50
DLES—Tallow	$2 00
" Wax—By the box	$2 50
" Adamantine	$4
" Sperm	$6
N—per Barrel	$25
CKENS	$1 50@1 75
CKS	$2
GS	60@65c
OUR—Family	$40
Superfine	$35
Fine	$25
DDER—Per hundred	$7
ATHERS	$1
AXSEED	$3@$3 50
ESE	None
DES—Dry	$1 25
Green	60c
Y—Per hundred	$3 50
RD	$1
LASSES	$10
AL	$5 50
LLS—Scarce	$1 25
TS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
RK	$50 per hundred.
TATOES—Sweet	$4 50
" Irish	$5
EAS—Ground	$12
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$7
AGS	25c
CE	50c
YE	$4
ALT	$17 50
'CAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 50
" Loaf	None.
ALLOW	$1 50
HEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of any articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 13, 1862.

Bacon 80a90c.; Lard 90c.; Pork 40a50c., Beef from butchers, by the side, 40a45c.; Butter $1 50a2 75; Eggs 0a65c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 10 per bus.; Cotton 0c for good quality; Cotton Yarns$5 00a10 00 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $38a45; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails none; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 25 $1 35 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings 40a60; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Deparment North Carolina
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, May 11th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT FROM THE ACT amendatory of the exemption Act, passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary for the due administration of the Government and laws of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Raleigh, May 15-1w Adjutant General.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT	7.30	A. M.
Eastern " " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville " " "	8.30	"
Western " " "	11	"
Augusta " " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at	12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at	5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at	11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at	11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at	12	M
Northern mail closes daily at	9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at	9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at	9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at	9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at	9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at	2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at	8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at	9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at	1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at	1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are requred to transact their business during office hours.

March 18-tf GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I HAVE LEARNED WITH GREAT pain that there have been latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defense of their country, wilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequence; no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourths generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to ther country, before whom our open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electryfying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredators and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, everyone. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrades rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You *can* arrest it my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

L. S. In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr,
Private Secretary.

Daily papers insert one week, weeklies and semi-weekpapers two weeks.

AT A MEETING

OF THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT COMPOSed of the counties of Granville, Warren and Franklin, held agreeable to notice at Henderson, N. C., May 11th, 1863, Colonel S. S. Royster was called to the Chair and T. L. Brodie was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by J. B. White, Captain and A. Q. M., C. S. A., the following prices were agreed should govern the sales and impressments of the following army supplies, viz:

Corn unshelled $15 per barrel.
Corn shelled and bagged $3 10 per bushel—bags furnished by Government.
Fodder unbaled $2 50 per cwt.
Shucks unbaled $1 75 per cwt.
Sheaf Oats unbaled $2 per cwt.
Straw unbaled 50 cents per cwt.

The Quartermaster was further instructed that the following quantities of corn should be left for the support of each family and plantation: For each horse and mule for the months of May, June and July, one barrel corn; for each horse and mule for the months of August, September and October, half barrel corn; for each member of family until the 1st of November, half peck per week; for each hog until 1st November, one peck corn per month.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Daily Progress* and *Weekly Journal* of the city of Raleigh, and the *Daily Enquirer* of the city of Richmond, Va. S. S. ROYSTER, President.

T. L. BRODIE, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Henderson, N. C., May 11, 1863.

To the Citizens of Granville, Franklin and Warren:

The necessities of the army are such as require the immediate delivery of every bushel of surplus corn and pound of long forage in this District, and I respectfully urge upon you the fact that to subsist our army you must furnish the supplies at once. If this is done it will supercede the necessity of my having to exercise the power of impressment, which would be disagreeable to me and discreditable to you, but my instructions are positive and will be executed.

Very respectfully,
May 14-1w J. B. WHITE.
Captain and A. Q. M.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy tf.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A SMALL FARM LYING TWO miles and a half from Weldon, N. C. It has a good dwelling with five rooms, three negro cabins, smoke houses, two dairies, corn cribs and all the necessary out-houses. The farm contains two hundred acres, about half of which is cleared. There is enough low ground in cultivation to bring two hundred barrels of corn. There is also on the premises an elegant office. The farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. W. A. Daniel, P. K. Cheek and J. B. Ballentine and that immediately on the road leading from Weldon to Gaston, and one and a half miles from the Roanoke river.

Any one wishing a pleasant residence in a good neighborhood can examine the premises, or address me at the 35th Regt. N. C. Troops, Kinston, N. C.
May 12-3w* W. S. BARCLIFT.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LEANDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home by the late Gen. M. H. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas.

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

FOR SALE.

2 MILCH COWS,
1 large Ox.
2 Circular Saws.
2 Carts for Saw Mills.
Apply to BOX No. 91, Raleigh. May 9-1w

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, ONE and a half miles from Haw River Station on the North Carolina Rail Road, containing 225 acres, is offered for sale upon the most accommodating terms. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses. For terms apply to the Editor of the
May 6-tf PROGRESS.

COFFEE FOR SALE.

300 LBS OF EXCELLENT RIO COFFEE FOR sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 6-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expence in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her deportment and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAmation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of salt, and lard is to be added to the list of the articles prohibited.

Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

SEAL. In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
May 9-1w

Daily papers copy one week, weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks, and send bill to Executive Office.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING on an extensive scale very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m Petersburg, Va.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjt and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 56.

I. The following notice, relative to exchange prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 5.—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in South Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by General S. J. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863; by Colonel Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Captain Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862, at Dardanelle, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. ROBERT OULD,
Richmond, May 9th, 1863. Agent of Exchange.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
May 14-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3¼ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.
J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant. May 1-1m

Wm. *N. C. Standard*, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY WILL pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward for the apprehension of W. GARVEY. Said GARVEY was recently in the employ of the Company as Messenger on the Danville Road. He is about 23 years old, five feet, eight or nine inches high, ruddy complexion, sandy hair, medium size, was dressed in grey cassimere coat, fancy pants, with bright stripe, wore a black slouched hat, and is quite pleasant when spoken to. He has been Messenger on the Danville Road for about two months.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest of said GARVEY, by A. P. C. BRYAN,
May 13-tf Agent So. Express Co., Raleigh, N. C.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cussota, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE
GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Hanget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH.
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(*Office on Fayetteville Street.*)

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W A Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Coures, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

KEYS FOUND.

A BUNCH OF SMALL KEYS, PICKED UP IN the street, have been left at this office. The owner can have them by calling and paying for this advertisement. May 14-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE, OR TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two months	$10 00
Two days	2 00	Three months	15 00
Three days	3 00	Six months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	40 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged pro rata.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William B Cole	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	Seth W Cox	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	A McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry K Burgwyn	Charles M Stedman	J M Whitaker
9	Lawrence S Baker	James H Jordan	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	{ H T Clark { T Sparrow
11	C Leven Thorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hannaford
16	John F McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm P Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie		J D Barry
19	———	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas P Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	———	———	W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G P Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance	———	W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Rollins
31	John V Jordan	———	———
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Cowand
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	———	Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation	———	———
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	———
40	No field org'zation	———	———
41	John A Baker	———	———
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singletary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	E Burke Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Calister
47	Geo I Faribault	John A Graves	A D Cridge
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Ireland
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	C Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer	———	J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60	———	Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Summey

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Baite's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 65d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.
The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.
The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.
The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. A NO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully info s the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hanson.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them. JORDAN WOMBLE.
April 25-1m Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.
P. S.—They must be washed clean.

WANTED

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

Affairs in the West.

We think it is hardly necessary to attempt to disguise the fact that affairs have been going badly for us in Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee for some time past. True, we yet have Vicksburg and Port Hudson, strong positions on the Mississippi river, but we have been driven out of our works at Grand Gulf, a strong position between the places named, and forced to fall back. This gives the enemy a strong position between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and one from which they are not likely to be driven. The loss of this position is not only serious to us, but its acquisition is important to the enemy in their operations against Vicksburg.

And this is not all. From the *Mississippian* we learn that a small body of Yankee cavalry, some 1,500, under Grierson, have been marching through the State at their leisure, levying forage from the people, stealing negroes, horses, and everything else that would "pay." The Yankee always has an eye to business.

Gov. Pettus has issued a proclamation, the papers call upon the people to rally and drive the invaders away and all this, but from the lights before us we have come to the conclusion that we are gradually losing territory in Mississippi and Louisiana, while a large portion of North Alabama is subject to frequent and damaging raids. We have a large army at Vicksburg and another in Tennessee, but both are wearing out and melting away by inaction, and nothing is being done to regain the territory which we have lost. An invaded people, who mean to fight for their homes, property and family gods, should not wait to be attacked, but should march forward and attack the polluters of their soil.

We don't know what the matter is in the West, but of one thing we are certain: we are losing ground out there. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by inaction; and when the enemy refuse to advance and fight us we ought to advance on them. If the result is to be left to ditching, spading, time and numbers, we have but little to hope for. Let the Federal War Department offer the work by contract, and Yankees would be found to tunnel the whole of the Southern States by ditching, but when our brave boys meet them on the battle field and point their bayonets at their paunches they run like sheep. The only way to retrieve what we have lost and regain the territory from which we have been driven, is to mass our troops and fight the enemy wherever we find them.

We hope our affairs will improve in the West. Certainly there is room for improvement.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received a press dispatch from Jackson, Miss., which informs us that a column of ten thousand of the enemy had advanced to Raymond, within a few miles of Jackson, where they attacked our forces, compelling them to fall back after two hours hard fighting. We very much fear that the next news we hear will place the enemy in possession of the capital of Mississippi. Our forces under Gen. Gregg, had fallen back to Mississippi Springs, and had been reinforced, but we hope may be able to resist a further advance, but we are by no means sanguine of success in that section. We fear the enemy are too numerous for us, and we have no reinforcements nearer than Tennessee or Vicksburg.

The next news from Mississippi will be looked for with much interest.

From Virginia.

We have but little in the way of news from Virginia. The great armies occupy their old positions along the Rappahannock and are engaged in repairing the damages sustained in the recent bloody encounter. There has been no crossing of the river by either, since Hooker changed his base, that anybody knows of.

Suffolk we are told has been evacuated and our pickets had marched into the place without resistance. This may be so, but we would rather hear something more concerning it—we should be better satisfied.

Yankees were said to be landing at the White House on Tuesday. This report was doubted, and even if it be true, we suppose it was a small party only making a temporary call. White House is on the Pamunky River and gunboats occasionally come up to that point.

From Western Virginia the news is good. The recent raid by Generals Jones and Imboden extended to Pennsylvania, and large captures of cattle, horses, &c., were made, besides cutting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The militia officers are looking up their commands for bridge duty. We suppose a captain or field officer will command at every culvert on the various roads. They have been very vigilant and active in home duty, heretofore, and of course will come up to the scratch now.

We learn that a train with five hundred Federal prisoners left Charlotte yesterday morning and arrived here at half past nine o'clock last night *en route* for Richmond. We did not learn where the prisoners were from.

The Knoxville *Register* gravely announces that it has been determined by the military chieftains in that section not to give up East Tennessee. We hope not, for if we cannot hold East Tennessee what can we hold?

YANKEES IN RICHMOND.—Several thousand Yankees reached Richmond. The *Sentinel* of Wednesday says:

Yesterday 1,475 Yankee prisoner were received here from Guinney's, and 1,550 from Gen. Forrest, captured near Rome, Georgia, making in all received yesterday 2,925. These, and some from the prisons, were all sent over to Belle Island. The number previously received in the last few days is 3,796, making the number now on hand 6,721. There are others landed at Guinney's, who are yet to come down, besides the wounded who fell into our hands. The surplus of prisoners in our hands before these captures was about twelve thousand.

GEN. JACKSON'S BODY IN RICHMOND.

HIS LAST MOMENTS ON EARTH.

LETTER FROM LEE TO JACKSON, ETC.

The following is from the *Dispatch* of Tuesday:

Last evening Gen. Jackson's remains were received in this city at 4 o'clock, from Guinea's Depot, in Caroline county. The announcement that they would arrive at 12 o'clock caused an entire suspension of all business in the city, and a turn out at the depot of nearly all the inhabitants of the city, who were anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed chieftain. When it was known that the body would not reach the city before 4 o'clock, the immense crowd slowly dispersed, but assembled again at the last hour indicated in even greater force than before. The tolling of the different bells gave the signal that the cars were slowly wending their way down Broad street, when preparations were made for the reception of the body by an appropriate disposition of the military.

The train was stopped at the corner of 4th and Broad street, and after a short delay the coffin containing the body was removed to the hearse in attendance. It was enveloped in the flag of the Confederacy. On the flag was placed wreaths of evergreen and rare flowers. A few minutes before 5 o'clock, Gen. Elzey gave the command, and the procession started marching in the following order:

Gen. Elzey and Staff, mounted; the Public Guard, Lieut. Gay, commanding; the 44th N. C. regiment, Pettigrew's brigade, Col. Singletary commanding; the Armory Band, playing a funeral dirge; Col. Frank Skinner, 1st Va. regiment, and some of the Governor's aids; the hearse containing the body, surmounted by raven plumes, and drawn by two white horses; the Staff of Gen. Jackson, including Major Pendleton, Adjutant General; Major W. L. Hawkes, Chief Commissary of the Corps; Major D. B. Bridgford, Chief Provost; Capt. Douglas, Lieut Smith, Aid-de-Camp; Dr. McGuire, Surgeon, and others, the Members of the City Council, two abreast, and lastly, an immense host of citizens and strangers.

The procession thus formed, (the military with reversed arms,) marched slowly to the corner of 9th street, and turned towards Main, entering the Capitol Square by the gate on Grace street. The military having formed a line extending across the Square past Washington's monument, the body was slowly conveyed down the line to the Governor's mansion, and carried into the large reception room. The bells were tolled till sundown, till which hundreds of people remained on the Square. We have never before seen such an exhibition of heartfelt and general sorrow in reference to any other event whatever as has been evinced by all since the announcement of the death of Stonewall Jackson.

The body was embalmed, and to day the remains will lie in state in the Capitol.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday it became known to his attending physician that there was no hope for Gen. Jackson's life. The General was informed of the fact, and was offered stimulants to prolong his existence. These he refused to take, and a short time after his mind commenced to wander. Among his last words was a reference to his men. He said, speaking of his Commissary: "Tell Maj. Hawkes to send forward provisions to the men."

About 1 o'clock his wife entered the room, and took the last farewell which he bid on this earth, and at 15 minutes past 3 o'clock his spirit ascended to its Giver.

THE LETTER OF GEN. LEE TO GEN. JACKSON.

The letter written by Gen. Lee to Gen. Jackson before the death of the latter, is as follows:

CHANCELLORSVILLE, May 4th.

General—I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have dictated events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead.

I congratulate you upon the victory, which is due to your skill and energy.

Most truly yours, R. E. LEE.

To Gen. T. J. Jackson.

The funeral honors paid the remains of the fallen hero on Tuesday were imposing. The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

The funeral procession which yesterday took place in token of regard for the lamented Jackson, afforded the best evidence of the high estimation in which the deceased was held by the country which is now called to mourn over his death.

On Monday night the remains of the lamented chieftain were embalmed, and about 11 o'clock yesterday, in pursuance of public announcement, were taken from the mansion of the Governor, through several of the main thoroughfares of the city, to the Capitol, where they were laid in state, and were viewed for the last time by his many friends and admirers. Long before the appointed hour for the procession to move, a dense crowd had congregated on the Square to pay the last and tribute of respect to one whom all delighted to honor. The solemn tolling of the bells and the firing of minute guns gave notice that the ceremonies were about to commence, and at 11 o'clock, in obedience to an order of Major General Elzey, the body, which had been placed in a metalic burial case, was removed from the reception room of the Governor's mansion and placed in a hearse in attendance. The procession then took up the line of march down Governor street in the following order:

1st. Military escort, composed of part of Gen. Pickett's division.

2d. The Public Guard, Lieutenant Gay, commanding.

3d. The Camp Guard at Camp Lee, about one hundred in number, under command of Lieutenant Preble.

4th. Six pieces of Dearing's battery, commanded by Capt. Blunt.

5th. The 21st battalion Virginia cavalry, Major Wreuil, commanding.

6th. The hearse, containing the coffin in which was enclosed the remains of the lamented hero, which was adorned by six mourning plumes, and drawn by four white horses. The burial case was wrapped in a Confederate flag. Grouped around the hearse as pall-bearers, were the following officers: Gens. Ewell, Winder, Elzy, George H Stewart, Churchill, Garnett, Corse and Kemper, and Com. French Forrest. The hearse was followed by a number of the original "Stonewall brigade."

7th. President Davis and Vice-President Stephens, in a carriage.

8th. The members of the Cabinet and chief officers of the Government, led by the Secretary of War.

9th. The officers connected with the staff of Lieut. Gen. Jackson, mounted, with appropriate badges of mourning.

10th. The Governor of Virginia, and other State officers, and the members of the City Council of Richmond.

These were followed by a large number of military and civil dignitaries, mounted and on foot. The rout of the procession was down Governor street to Main, up Main to Seventh, up Seventh to Grace, and down Grace to the West gate of the Capitol Square, where all entered except the military escort, which filed up Ninth street.

On arriving at the Capitol the coffin containing the remains of the lamented hero, borne by the bearers was conveyed to the large hall in the Southern end of the building, and the doors thrown open to afford an opportunity to the eager crowd to look upon the features of one whose death they regarded as a great national calamity. Good order was observed, and the dense crowd slowly made its way through the rotunda of the building, where the coffin laid, and as they passed, gazed for the last time upon all that is mortal of the gallant dead.

Many of the ladies, as they passed, paused to look upon the remains, and, in token of their deep regard for the memory of the noble chieftain, pressed their lips upon the lid of his coffin. Witnessing the deep feeling of sorrow manifested by these fair daughters of Virginia, an elderly and respectable-looking gentleman addressed them in tones of condolence, as follows: "Weep not; all is for the best. Though Jackson has been taken from the head of his corps, his spirit is now pleading our cause at the bar of God."

For hours after the coffin had been placed in the large hall, thousands continued to crowd in and around the Capitol, awaiting their turn for a last look at the features fixed in death. The coffin which contained the remains of the deceased was a metallic one, with glass door over the face. On the coffin was a silver plate, upon which was engraved the simple inscription:

"Lieutenant General T. J. Jackson. Born January 21st, 1824; died May 10, 1863."

All the incidents connected with these interesting, but melancholy ceremonies, were marked by a deep feeling of sorrow. Eyes unused to weep were suffused with tears, and the great popular heart palpitated with emotions of grief too deep for utterance.

It is understood that the remains of the deceased will, this morning be conveyed from the Capitol of Virginia to his late home, Lexington, Rockbridge county, where they will be interred.

HOOKER RE-CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—THE YANKEES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

The following account of Hooker's last change of base is from the New York *Tribune*.

The army of the Potomac has recrossed the Rappahannock at United States and Banks' Ford, and is marching back to the old camps along the Aquia railroad.

Sedgwick was overwhelmed by numbers, and pressed hard on both front and rear, and was hardly able to make good his escape near Banks' Ford. Fredericksburg and the heights beyond have been reoccupied by the enemy, and *the situation is substantially as it was previous to the advance.*

Sedgwick has lost in killed and wounded about five thousand men. His artillery and trains were safely brought over on Monday night.

After fighting the severe battle of Sunday morning, General Hooker continued to strengthen his lines, throwing up double lines of rifle pits, and constructing abattis along the entire line of his camp. The enemy continued to make demonstrations along the works, driving in the pickets and delivering volleys of musketry at men most exposed.

The artillery was placed on the heights below United States Ford, in a position to command the crossing.

At daylight a spirited cannonading was heard for half an hour at Banks' Ford, which was an unsuccessful attempt to shell Sedgwick's line. At United States Ford the crossing was effected without loss.

On Tuesday the sixth corps of Hooker's army, recently engaged at Chancellorsville, also recrossed the river at United State Ford and are marching back to Falmouth.

The retreat of Hooker's army produced *a great panic at Aquia*, and everything movable was placed on board the boats at the landing.

The order for retreat was a surprise, as it was believed to be the determination to march out and attack the enemy in the front.

The crossing was commenced at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning wagon and mule trains and the artillery had all passed, and the infantry was crossing on two bridges at United States Ford. Couch's corps was in the advance. The retreat was covered by the fifth, Meade's corps.

Lee's sharpshooter's picked off the artillery horses and fired on any mounted officers seen behind the rifle pits. Troops could be seen marching and communicating along the roads southeast from Chancellorsville. In all advantageous positions batteries were run out and vigorously used against Hooker's camp. As soon as counter guns were brought to bear on their flying batteries, they would disappear to show themselves in some new position.

The effect of a movement strategetically offensive, made tactically defensive, soon produced *a damaging effect on the entire army.* The question again was the safety of the Army of the Potomac. Consultations were had with corps commanders; the question of the possibility of retreat was discussed. This once broached and the campaign was a failure.

It was decided that the enemy was too powerful to be resisted, and that Sedgwick's corps must be rejoined to the army in order to make an offensive movement practicable.

Sedgwick having failed to join Hooker via the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville plank road, and being hard pressed, he crossed the Rappahannock, and saved his corps from annihilation. The experiment *cost him some six thousand men.* He inflicted doubtless, a much greater injury on the enemy.

Sedgwick's repulse, added to the weak counsel of certain of his corps commanders, shook Hooker's confidence, and forgetting that he was the aggressor, and that less than half of his command had withstood the attack of the full force of the enemy, he, in one fatal moment, gave the order to evacuate the strong position and his fortified camp, and to retreat across the Rappahannock at United States Ford.

A defeat could have been little worse. The army is not panic stricken, but it is *certainly greatly demoralized by this inglorious retreat.*

There was no time from Friday morning till Monday night that Hooker could not have attacked and defeated Lee's army. There only lacked the ability to give the order.

On Tuesday morning, at daylight, the enemy shelled and drove the rebels below Scott's Dam, the trains of Hooker's army at United States Ford. This circumstance increased the fears of the commanding General and the longer he delayed to push forward the less time he was able to advance.

On Thursday the order was given for retreat. The roads were cut. The trains and reserve artillery was sent back, and the evacuation commenced.

"The army is safe," with 10,000 fewer men in its ranks, and a much larger number unfit for duty. The heavy rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday, and the chilling atmosphere, has severely impaired the health of the men, who were wholly without means of shelter. The tents were left behind, and many will their unpreparedness in battle.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of Vallandigham's arrest:

A special train left this city at 12 o'clock Monday night with a company of the Thirteenth United States infantry, sixty-seven men, with directions from Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, to arrest C. L. Vallandigham at his residence in Dayton. The train reached Dayton at half past two o'clock, and, proceeding to Vallandigham's house placed guards on the streets in the vicinity, and the Captain commanding, with a squad of men, surrounded the house.

The door bell was rung, and Vallandigham appeared at a back window and inquired what was wanting. The Captain told him, but he was not disposed to go along peaceably. He shouted for his police force, and the female members of the family joined their cries to his. The Captain told him he might as well stop the disturbance, as he had the force to arrest him, and would certainly do so.

Vallandigham then said he was not dressed. The Captain told him he would have time to do so. Vallandigham himself he shouted his shouts of the mob, who soon began to collect in front of the house. The attempt was made to force the front door. The assailants reported reports of the soldiers, and Vallandigham flourished a revolver at the window and fired two or three shots without effect.

A side door was then forced, and the squad finding all the doors in the house fastened, broke open four of them before they reached the apartment occupied by the individual with whom they had business, who was soon taken and escorted to the train, which was in waiting.

Some of Vallandigham's friends hearing what was going on, rung the fire bells with the intention of gathering a crowd to attempt a rescue. But few persons appeared, and they gave no trouble. Vallandigham was brought to the city and lodged in the prison on Columbia street, between Sycamore and Broadway, where no one was permitted to see him without an order from General Burnside.

The official charges against Vallandigham, set forth that on or about the first of May, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he publicly addressed a large meeting of citizens, declaring that the present war is an injurious, cruel, and unnecessarily war—a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty, and establishing a despotism—a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslaving of the whites; and that, if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intervention of France; that propositions by which the Southern States could be won back, and be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution were rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburg. He is also charged with having said that order No 38 of Gen. Burnside was a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government, and that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism.

LETTER FROM GEN. EARLY.

The following letter from Gen. Early throws some light on the Marye's Hill affair:

HAMILTON'S CROSSING, May 11, 1863.

GENTLEMEN.—The statements of correspondents ignorant of the real facts, or writing in the interests of particular commands, too often form the basis of newspaper comments and of public opinion in regard to military operations, and events follow so rapidly on the heels of each other, that first impressions rarely give way to more correct views, founded on authentic accounts. This consideration induces me to place on record a correction of one or two of the misrepresentations contained in communications to several of the Richmond papers from correspondents at Fredericksburg, in regard to the capture of Marye's Hill on the 3d instant.

It is stated in these communications that Barksdale's brigade was left without support to defend the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, and a line of two miles in length. The fact is, that when informed at light on the morning of the 3d by Gen. Barksdale that the enemy had thrown a bridge across at Fredericksburg, I immediately sent Hays' Louisiana brigade to his assistance, and Gen. Wilcox, with three regiments of his brigade, came down from above.—This left only three brigades on the long and comparatively weak line from the heights in rear of Fredericksburg to the mouth of the Massaponax to confront the heavy column of the enemy on this side at the mouth of Deep Run, while there were two brigades and three regiments of another to defend the strong and comparatively short line in rear of and above Fredericksburg. Barksdale's brigade occupied the position which was strongest in natural and artificial defences, and was better guarded by artillery than any other. There were no reserves for any part of the line, which extended over several miles, and military men will understand the difficulties of the position. Without meaning to cast censure on Barksdale's brigade, even by implication, I will state that my division did not lose Marye's Hill, but one of my brigades (Gordon's, formerly Lawton's,) recaptured it before nine o'clock on the next morning, and three of my brigades (Hays', Hoke's and Gordon's) bore the brunt of the fight when the enemy was driven back across the river—Barksdale's brigade and Smith's, of my own division, having been left to keep the enemy in check from the direction of Fredericksburg. Having done all in my power to avert the disaster, and to arrest and retrieve it, I am willing to abide the judgment of the commanding General upon my own conduct and that of my division.

Respectfully, J. A. EARLY,
Major General P. A. C. S.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE 5TH REGIMENT.

Below we present the casualties in the 5th as prepared by F. J. Haywood, Jr., Adjt., of the Regiment. It will be seen that the heroic 5th has again suffered severely.

List of casualties in the 5th Regiment, N. C. Troops, in the recent battles of the "Wilderness" and Chancellorsville, viz:

Killed—First Lieut S B Maloney, co D, privates Jesse Lents, co B, Henry Oldham, co A, Turner Mizell, co F, David Harred, co F, Israel Lanier, co E, Jacob Lassiter, co I, Aretus Jones, co D.

Wounded, Field and Staff—Col Thos Garrett, leg; Lieut Col John W Lea, head; Maj William J. Hill, leg.

Company A—Privates James O Bryant, leg amputated; J H Andrews, leg amputated; W J Bass, leg amputated; Noah Vanzannon, arm; Presley Roberts, arm amputated; David Watkins, finger amputated; O H Cumber.

Company B—Captain Roscoe Riddick, wrist, flesh; privates Jerry J Hamilton, hand; K K Keaton, head.

Company C—Privates Wm C Wells, breast, and arm; Randal B Parrish, leg; Bennett King, leg; James T Price, finger; James N Hooper, hand; Levi Bowles, hand; William Tewell, knee.

Company I—Privates William Lewis, head; John Hamlet, foot; Daniel Frick, head; Lazarus F Stimpson, ankle, Richard Hamlet, head.

Company K—Captain L M Davis, thigh; Corp P Cauble, shoulder; privates Jerry Beaver, hand; Eli Bostian, side; J C Earnheart, hand; Cezar Gutlenburg, side; Wm Lefler, H Watson, arm.

Missing—Privates Alfred Stephenson, co C; David Lane, co E; Ramsey Dick, co F; Sergt John Pitman, co G; Corp P H Carrallson, co I; privates Daniel Nunn, co I; James Evans, co I; F N Gordon, co I; Sergt J R Fesperman, co K.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed 8; wounded 61; missing 9.

Official copy of the original report of casualties.

ACTING COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Capt. Jas. Sloan, who has most acceptably filled the position of A. Q. M. N. C. army, at this point, ever since the commencement of the war, has been appointed by Commissary General Northrop, C. S. army, the appointment of Commissary General for the State of North Carolina. We learn that Captain Sloan accepts the appointment and will establish his office in this place. If we may judge by Capt. Sloan's large experience, his practical business qualifications and untiring energy, he will make an excellent officer, and the appointment could not have been more worthily bestowed.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—At the request of a citizen of Randolph and in justice to the people of that county, we publish the following statement showing the number of men she has furnished for the service, and her representation in some of the important battles in Virginia:

Companies from the county of Randolph in the late fight: 1 company in the 3d Reg't; 1 company in the 55th Reg't; 3 companies in the 22d Reg't; 1 company in the 38th Reg't; 1 company in the 49th Reg't; 35 men in the 54th Reg't; 30 men in the 46th Reg't; 20 men in the 14th Reg't.

The full amount of men furnished for the Confederate army is near 1,500 who are in active service—about 200 in the State Salt Works, and about 100 procuring Salt Petre. There is not more than 50 deserters in said county. Fifty of these have gone from a company commanded by officers from Cumberland.

The number of deserters is from a list furnished Col. Steed, 63d militia, by the officers of the company.

Randolph had four companies in the battle of Malvern Hill and six in the battles before Richmond. In fact, she has been represented on almost every battle field in Virginia since the commencement of the war. All the people of Randolph want is simple justice.

GOV. VANCE AND DR. WARREN.—No two men in the Confederacy are working more zealously and unflinchingly than our Chief Magistrate and the Surgeon General. We find the following in the Wilmington *Journal* of Tuesday:

The following note from Assistant Surgeon Neagle will relieve the anxiety of our lady readers relative to the necessity of reviving the Wayside Hospital, and to it the *Journal* of yesterday:

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11th, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The "Wayside Hospital" in this place has been open for the reception of the sick and wounded ever sive the 31st day of March, 1862.

All the unfortunate soldiers travelling this road have been cared for. I send warm coffee to the depot on the arrival of every train, with a basket full of other things for their benefit. All stopping at this place are lodged in very comfortable beds, and all their wants are kindly cared for.

I occupy the large brick building of Mr. Edmundson's, near the depot.

The "Wayside Hospital" has been established by those noble patriots, Gov. Vance and Dr. Warren, Surgeon General for the State of N. C., and is a permanent institution—"in for the war."

Very respectfully,
J. LIDDELL NEAGLE,
Ass't Surgeon in charge.

FROM VIRGINIA—MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—The *Examiner* of Wednesday says:

At eight o'clock yesterday morning the sound of cannon and musketry, lasting some ten or fifteen minutes, was heard in the direction of Port Royal. This immediately gave rise to the reports which circulated to this city that Hooker was attempting to cross the Rappahannock at that point. But as up to late hour last night no confirmation of the report had transpired, we conclude that the firing may have been caused by the approach of a Yankee gunboat or some equally insignificant event.

The news from Suffolk is important. We hear officially that the enemy has entirely evacuated the town, which was entered by our pickets on Monday.

Mr. Turner, sheriff of King William county, arrived this city yesterday, bringing the report that the Yankees were landing in force and fortifying themselves at the White House. *If* this be true, this too may be part of the same that have moved from Suffolk. Our only doubt on the subject is that Mr. Turner may have told not what he saw himself, but what he learned from rumor. Daily for the past week the same story of a debarkation of Yankees at the White House has been repeated. There may be something in it, but we do not feel altogether prepared to vouch for it. The people in that section of the country have been very nervous since Stoneman's raid, and are liable to become excited without adequate cause.

THE ENEMY NEAR CHARLESTON.—The Yankees are active in the vicinity of Charleston, and another attack is looked for before the dog days set in. The *Mercury* of Tuesday has the following:

While the Northern journals console their readers for the late disappointment by telling them that another expedition is preparing for the capture of Charleston, there are undoubted signs of activity on the sea islands in possession of the enemy. Within the last two days and nights a very large and formidable battery has been erected by the enemy on Folly Island to bear upon the Southern portion of Morris Island; and, in full view of Fort Sumter, the Yankee sentinel is seen steadily pacing to and fro on his post. An entrenched camp has been made lower down on Folly Island, and unmistakable preparations are evidently progressing. The abandonment of Suffolk and, spring before last, and the difficulties of access on our part, enable the foe to proceed. At Seabrook Island, North Edisto, there are also indications of the earnest efforts has been and is now at work, while the iron-clad gunboats and a number of transports lie in the stream. Some seventy transports are still remaining in Broad river, and the outposts of the enemy in Gen. Walker's district have recently been doubled in strength.

In view of these appearances, it becomes us to prepare vigorously to resist another demonstration before the heated term puts an end to active operations. The 16th June, 1862, saw the bold and desperate assault upon Secessionville. We have *not yet reached* the middle of May. Under all the circumstances, to assume that the enemy will not attack again before fall, would be the most reckless fatuity.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—The *Examiner* of Thursday says:

We on yesterday conversed with an officer who on Sunday, visited the north side of the Rappahannock under flag of truce. Hooker had written a letter to General Lee asking permission to send surgeons to attend the Yankee wounded, offering to send rations for their support, and also offering to send any medicines that our wounded might require. Our informant was the bearer of the reply to this letter, in which Gen. Lee gave permission for the Yankee surgeons to come over, but declined the tender of medicines and rations, saying that he had abundance of both. Gen. Lee also said to have been much gratified by the General tone of Hooker's letter.

The Yankee surgeons, with whom our informant conversed, acknowledged that Hooker had suffered a most terrible defeat, and describe his retreat across the Rappahannock as little short of a rout. They also stated that when Hooker was making his advance a regiment, whose time of enlistment was within a day of expiring, refused to cross the river, and, when an attempt was made to force them, they fired on their officers, killing all but one.

GEN. VAN DORN'S DEATH.—The *Rebel* of the 13th says:

As yet we have received no particulars of the killing of Gen. Van Dorn, nor of the causes which led to it other than from street rumors, which if correct would seem that the killing was justifiable.

DR. PEYTON, who killed him, was formerly a Senator from Hardeman county, in this State, and a gentleman of wealth, position and influence, whose family connections rank with the first in Tennessee. He is said to have approached Gen. Van Dorn in the street, and presenting a pistol shot him in the head.